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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the Illinois Backwoodsman.

The Forged Patent.

The changes which the last twenty years have wrought in Illinois, would be incredible to one who has not witnessed them. At that period our settlements were few, and the spirit of enterprise that now pervades every corner of the state, had not been awakened. The bluff of our own beautiful river had never sent back the echo of the steam engine. Without a market for their produce, the farmers confined their labors to the wants of their own families. Corn was nearly the only crop raised, and from the time it was '*laid by*,' the end of July, till '*pulling time*,' in November, was a holiday, and the intervening period was passed in idleness, except on Saturdays. On that day, duly as it arrived, the settlers far and near, collected at the distillery, and amused themselves with shooting at a mark, 'trading nags,' and too often when the tin cup has passed freely around, in fighting.

This, sir, is by no means a picture of all the settlements of that early period, but that it is graphically true of many, none of our oldest settlers deny. But to my narrative.

One Saturday afternoon, in the year 1819, a young man was seen approaching with slow and weary steps, the house, or rather distillery, of squire Crosby, of Brant's Prairie, an obscure settlement on the Military Tract. As usual on that day, a large collection of people were amusing themselves at Squire Crosby's, who owned the only distillery in that region—was a magistrate, and regarded by the settlers as a rich and great man.

The youth who now came up to the groupe was apparently about twenty-one years of age, of tender form, fair and delicate complexion, with the air of one accustomed to good society. It was evident at a glance that he was not inured to the hardships of a frontier life, or labor of any kind. But his dress bore a strange contrast with his appearance and manners. He wore a hunting shirt of the coarsest linsey woolsey, a common straw hat, and a pair of deerskin moccasins. A large pack completed his equipment.

Every one gazed with curiosity upon the new comer. In their eagerness to learn who he was, whence he came, and what was his business, the horse swap was left unfinished—the rifle was laid aside, and even the busy tin cup had a temporary respite.

The young man approached Squire Crosby, whom even a stranger could distinguish as the principal personage among them, and anxiously inquired for a house where he could be accommodated; saying that he was extremely ill, and felt all the symptoms of an approaching fever.

Crosby eyed him keenly and suspiciously for a moment without uttering a word. Knaves and swindlers had been recently abroad, and the language of the youth betrayed that he was "a yankee," a name at that time associated in the minds of the ignorant with every thing that was base. Mistaking the silence and hesitation of Crosby, for fear of his inability to pay, the stranger smiled and said, "I am not without money," and putting his hand to his pocket to give ocular proof of his assertion, he was horror struck to find that his pocket book was gone. It contained every cent of his money, besides papers of great value to him.

Without a farthing—without even a single letter or paper to attest that his character was honorable—in a strange land and sickness rapidly coming upon him—these feelings nearly drove him to despair. The squire, who prided himself on his sagacity in detecting villains, now found the use of his tongue. With a loud and sneering laugh, he said, "Stranger, you are barking up the wrong tree, if you think to catch me with *that arr* Yankee trick of yourn." He proceeded in that inhuman strain, seconded by nearly every one present, for the '*Squarr*' was very powerful, and few dared to displease him. The youth felt keenly his desolate situation, and casting his eye around over the group, in a tone of deep and despairing anxiety, inquired, "is there none who will receive me?" "Yes, I will," cried a man among the crowd; "yes, poor sick stranger, I will shelter you." Then in a lower tone he added, "I know not whether you are deserving, but I know you are a fellow being, and in sickness and in want, and for the sake of him who died for the guilty, if not for your own sake, will I be kind to you, poor young stranger."

The man who stepped forth and proffered a home to the youth in the hour of suffering, was Simon Davis, an elderly man, who resided near Crosby, and to whom the latter was a deadly enemy. Uncle Simon as he was called, never retaliated, and bore the many persecutions of his vindictive neighbor without complaint. His family consisted of himself and daughter, his only child—an affectionate girl of seventeen.

The youth heard the offer of Mr. Davis, but heard no more, for overcome by his feelings and extreme illness, he fell insensible to the earth. He was conveyed to the house of his benefactor, and a physician called. Long was the struggle between life and death. Though unconscious, he called upon his mother and sister to aid him. When the youth was laid on her bed, and she heard him calling for his sister, Lucy Davis wept and said to him, "poor sick young man, your sister is far distant, and cannot hear you, but I will be to you a sister." Well did this black-eyed maiden keep her promise.

At length the crisis of his disorder arrived—the day which was to decide the question of life or death. Lucy bent over him with intense anxiety, watching every expression of his features, hardly daring to breathe, so fearful was she of waking him from the only sound sleep which he had enjoyed for nine long days and nights. At length he awoke and gazed up into the face of Lucy Davis, and faintly inquired, "where am I?" There was intelligence in that look. Youth and a good constitution had obtained the mastery. Lucy felt that he was spared, and bursting into a flood of irrepressible tears, rushed out of the room.

It was two weeks more before he could sit up even for a short time. He had already acquainted them with his name and residence, but they had no curiosity to learn further, and forbid his giving his story until he became stronger. His name was Charles Wilson, and his paternal home Boston. A few days afterwards, when Mr. Davis was absent from home, and Lucy engaged about her household affairs, Wilson saw at the head of his bed his pack, and recollecting something that he wanted, opened it. The first thing he saw was the identical pocket book whose loss had excited so many bitter regrets. He recollected having placed it there the morning before he reached Brent's Prarie, but in the confusion of the moment, that circumstance was forgotten. He examined and found every thing as he left it.

This discovery nearly restored him to health, but he resolved at present to confine the secret to his own bosom. It was gratifying to him to witness the entire confidence they reposed in the honor and integrity of a stranger, and the pleasure with which they bestowed favors upon one whom they supposed could make no return but thanks.

Night came and Mr. Davis did not return. Lucy passed a sleepless night. In the morning she watched hour after hour for his coming, and when sunset approached and he was still absent, terrified at his long and unusual stay, she was setting out to procure a neighbor to go in search of him, when her parent hove in sight. She ran to meet him, and was bestowing upon him a thousand endearing expressions of affection, when his haggard, woe-begone countenance startled her.

He uttered not a word, and seated himself in gloomy silence. It was in vain that Lucy attempted to cheer him. After a long pause, during which a powerful struggle was going on in his feelings, he arose, took his daughter's hand and led her into the room where Wilson was seated, "you shall know all," said he. "I am ruined; I am a beggar. In a few days I must leave this house; this farm which I have so highly improved and thought my own." He proceeded to state that a few days previous, Crosby, in a moment of ungovernable malice, taunted him with being a beggar, and told him he was now in his power, that he would crush him under his feet. When Mr. Davis smiled at what he regarded only as an impotent threat, Crosby, to convince him, told him that the patent of his farm was a forged one, and that he (Crosby) knew the real owner of the land—had written to purchase it, and expected a deed in a few days. Davis immediately went home for his patent, and during his long absence, had visited the land office. Crosby was right. The patent beyond all doubt was a forged one, and the claim of Davis to the farm was not worth a farthing.

It may be proper to observe that counterfeiting soldier's patents was a regular business in some of the eastern cities, and hundreds had been duped.

"It is not for myself," said the old man, "that I grieve at this misfortune. I am advanced in life, and it matters not how or where I pass the remaining days of my existence. I have a home beyond the stars where your mother has gone before me, and where I would have long since joined her, had I not lived to protect her child, my own, my affectionate Lucy." The weeping girl flung her arms around the neck of her father, and poured her tears upon his bosom. "We can be happy still," said she, "for I am young and can easily support us both."

A new scene followed in which another individual was principal actor. I shall leave the reader to form his own opinion of it, and barely remark that at the close the old man took the hand of Lucy and young Wilson, and joining them together said, my children, I cheerfully consent to your union. Though poor, with good conscience you can be happy. I know, Charles, you will be kind to my Lucy, for a few nights ago, when you thought that no human ear could hear you, I heard you fervently implore the blessings of Heaven upon my gray hairs, and that God would reward my child for all her kindness to you. Taking down his family Bible the venerable old man added, it is a season of affliction, but we are not forsaken; let us look for support to Him who promised to sustain us. He opened the book and read, "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vine; the labors of the fields shall yield no meat; the flocks shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stall: yet will I rejoice in the Lord; I will joy in the God of my salvation."

Charles and Lucy knelt beside the venerable old man, and while he prayed, they wept tears of grateful emotion.

It was a sleepless, but not unhappy night to the three inhabitants of the neat and cheerful dwelling they were about to leave, and go they knew not where. It was then that young Wilson learnt the real value of money—by means of it he could give a shelter to those who had kindly received him when every other door was closed upon him.

All night long he thought of the forged patent. There were a few words dropped by Mr. Davis, which he could not dismiss from his mind—that Crosby had written to the real owner of the land and had obtained the promise of a deed.

It is now time for the reader to become more fully acquinted with the history of the young stranger.

His father, Charles Wilson, sen. was a merchant of Boston, who had acquired an immense fortune. At the close of the late war, when the soldiers received from the government their bounty of 160 acres of land, many of them offered their patents to Mr. Wilson for sale. Finding that they were resolved to sell them, he concluded to save them from a sacrifice of their hard earnings, and purchase at a fair price all that were offered. In three years no small portion of the Military Tract came into his possession. On the day that Charles became of age, he gave him a deed of a principal part of his land in Illinois, and insisted that he should go out to see it, and if he liked the country to settle there. Wishing him to become identified with the people, he recommended his son on his arrival in the state, to lay aside his broadcloth, and dress like a backwoodsman.

On the morning of his son's departure, Mr. Wilson received a letter from a man in Illinois, who had frequently written. He wished to purchase a certain quarter section at government price, which Mr. Wilson promised he should have on those terms, provided he forwarded a certificate from the judge of the Circuit Court that the land was worth no more. The letter just received enclosed the certificate in question. Mr. Wilson had given this tract to Charles, and putting the letter and certificate into his hand, enjoined upon him to deed it to the writer agreeable to promise, on his arrival at Illinois.

The remarks of Mr. Davis forcibly reminded young Wilson of this incident, and on the next morning, after he became acquainted with the design of Crosby, with a trembling hand examined the certificate. It was written by Crosby, and the land he wished to purchase was the identical farm of Mr. Davis.

Astonished that his friend, the judge, should certify that the land was worth no more, Mr. Davis asked to see the certificate, and after a moment's examination unhesitatingly pronounced the signature a forgery.

An explanation from the young man now became necessary, and calling Lucy into the room, told them his history, and laid before them a pile of patents and bank notes, one after another, till the amount reached thousands.

It was a day of thankful happiness to old Simon Davis and his daughter, and not less to young Wilson.

Not long after this scene Crosby entered. His air was that of a man who has an enemy in his power, and intends to trample on him. He scarcely noticed Wilson except with a look of contempt. After pouring out his maledictions upon the family, he advised them to leave immediately. The old man inquired if he would give him nothing for the improvements he had made. The answer was "not a cent." "You certainly would not," said Wilson, "drive this old man and his daughter penyless into the world!"

"What is that to you?" replied Crosby, with a look of malice and contempt. "I will answer you that question," said Wilson; and immediately informed him with what the reader is already acquainted. Crosby was stupified with astonishment: but when he saw all his schemes of villany were defeated and proof of his having committed forgery could be established, his assurance forsook him, and he threw himself upon his knees, and begged first the old man, and then Lucy and Wilson, to spare him.

Affected with his appeals, the latter agreed to purchase the farm upon which Crosby lived, upon condition of his instantly leaving the country. He accepted the terms, and with his family fled to Texas.

Why should I spin out my narrative? Lucy and Charles were married; and though a splendid mansion rose up on the farm of Mr. Davis, both loved far better the little room where she had so long watched over the sick bed of the homeless stranger. Mr. Wilson was rich, but never forgot those who were in want. Cheered by the kind and affectionate attention of his children, old Simon Davis almost seemed to have renewed his existence. He lived many years, and long enough to tell the bright eyed son of Charles and Lucy the story of the Forged Deed. And when he told the listening boy how his father, when poor and friendless, was taken home and kindly treated, and in turn became their benefactor, he impressed upon the mind of his grand child, that even a cup of cold water given from a pure motive shall not lose its reward.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

JANUARY SESSIONS, 1839.

In General Assembly, January 23.

The committee to whom were referred the resolutions of Mr. Wells, of Hopkinton, touching certain resolutions passed by the House of Representatives of the United States on the 12th of December, 1839, relative to petitions for the abolition of slavery, &c. &c., and also sundry petitions from citizens of this state relating to the right of petition, report as follows:

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, on the 11th and 12th days of December, 1838, passed the following resolutions, viz.

"*Resolved*, That this Government is of limited power, and that by the constitution of the United States Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several states of the Confederacy.

"*Resolved*, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia and the territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one state to another, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several states, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their several limits.

"*Resolved*, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the district of Columbia or in the territories, as a means or with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several states, is against the true spirit and meaning of the constitution, an infringement of the rights of the states affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into the confederacy.

Resolved, That the constitution rests upon the broad principles of equality among the members of the confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the states and another, with a view of abolishing the one or promoting the other.

"*Resolved, therefore*, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia or the territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from state to state, or to discriminate between the constitutions of one portion of the confederacy and another, with the view aforesaid, are in violation of the constitutional principles on which the Union of these states rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any farther action thereon, be laid on the table, without being printed, debated, or referred."

And whereas, in the judgment of this General Assembly, that part of the resolution which declares that "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or to the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without being printed, debated, or referred," is unsound in principle, a dangerous invasion of the right of the people to petition Congress, and in violation of the true intent and meaning of the constitution of the United States:

Therefore resolved, That the General Assembly do hereby, in the name of the people of this state, protest against said resolutions, and declare that in their opinion they ought to be rescinded.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to the members of the United States House of Representatives from this state, to be by them laid before that body.

All which is respectfully submitted by

JAMES F. SIMMONS,
For the Committee.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE SAME COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, one of the committee to whom the foregoing resolutions were referred, begs leave to report that, as he differs in opinion from the other members of the committee, he has felt it to be his duty to himself and to his constituents to give to the subject all the attention which his other engagements would permit.

By the resolutions submitted by Mr. Wells, of Hopkinton, the resolutions of the National House of Representatives of the 12th December, 1838, are characterized "as a dangerous invasion of the right of the people to petition Congress, and in violation of the constitution of the United States."

The National House of Representatives is composed of many distinguished statesmen and jurists who are no strangers to the language and spirit of the constitution. Their personal and individual interests are identified with the interests of the mass of the people, and their fidelity to rights of so plain and popular a character as the right of petition is guarantied by the consciousness that the slightest invasion of such rights seldom remains long unpunished. It is not to be presumed, therefore, that a violation of a privilege inherited from our ancestors, and in relation to which the people have always manifested a sensitive and jealous feeling, could have been premeditated or intended, especially as the object of those resolutions could have been accomplished in various other modes. Nor is there the slightest reason to consider these resolutions the fruit of a slight and hasty consideration. They are evidently the result of an understanding of some sort or other between the administration members from the North, and the great body of the members from the South; and whatever the supposed rashness of the latter might dictate, the wariness of the former has seldom been off its guard upon the subject of popular rights.

The imputation of haste and inadvertence is still more strongly repelled by the well-known fact, that the subject of the right of petition has been agitated and discussed in Congress, in the Legislatures of many of the states, and in the public papers, for many years. The extreme jealousy and sensitiveness of the people on this exciting topic could not have been overlooked, nor have failed in dictating a path beyond the reach of all constitutional objections in the opinion of the members from the free states who voted in favor of the resolutions in question. The cautious language in which the resolutions are couched fully shows that the meaning of every word was fully weighed, and totally forbids the idea of negligence or haste. The inference from these facts necessarily is that, in the opinion of the supporters of these resolutions, they acted within the scope of their constitutional powers, and that, if they have exceeded them, it must have been from ignorance, and not from design or negligence.

Before we condemn them, then, as unconstitutional, we ought to be sure that we have considered the subject as maturely as those who supported them. We ought also to take along with us the wise and temperate rule of the Supreme Court of the United States, in passing upon the acts of this and every other legislative body, never to decide against them except in cases in which their unconstitionality is established beyond all reasonable doubt. The necessity of the application of this rule is much stronger in the present case than in cases before the Court, because the Court is *obliged* by law to pass upon such subjects. It is the performance of an imperative duty devolved upon it by the Constitution, from which it cannot escape. Its errors, therefore, like the errors of all who by law are obliged to act, are morally and legally excusable by the necessity which dictates the action. A parent who commits a mistake in the correction of his child is excusable before all human tribunals. But a mere volunteer, who inflits correction upon his neighbors' children, or takes part in their quarrels, stands justified by nothing but the positive certainty that his interference is legal and just.

Of this latter character is the interference of this House with the proceedings of the National Representatives. We are *volunteers*. Neither the Constitution nor the laws of the State under which we act, nor the Constitution nor laws of the United States, in which, as individuals, we are deeply interested, impose this task upon us as a duty. We have not even the instructions of a majority of our constituents. On the contrary, in the opinion of the undersigned, such action would be contrary to the feelings and wishes of a vast majority of the people of Rhode Island. No combination of circumstances could possibly exist so loudly calling for silence and inaction. It is in reality a dispute between the abolitionists of the North and the slaveholders of the South. Both these parties have become excited, not only to rash and imprudent language, but to rash and exceedingly imprudent action. In the progress of this, as in the progress of all other disputes, each party avails itself of the mismanagement of the controversy by its antagonist, with a view to gain additional support. The efforts of the abolitionists have been unwearied and untiring to create an excitement upon the right of petition, and, under cover of this subsisting dispute, to enlist the wise and discreet yeomanry of Rhode Island under the abolition banner, knowing full well that a hostility to the South upon the subject of the popular right to petition will soon extend to hostility upon all other subjects. These abolitionists are before us and among us. They are organized throughout the Northern States into compact and disciplined societies, with immense sums of money at their command, and they force their papers and lecturing and salaried preachers into every town and into numerous families; and it is principally from them that we are presented with arguments upon this great and exciting question of constitutional law, while the framers and supporters of the resolutions, capable, it is presumed, of shedding quite as much light on the subject, are not before us, nor are they called upon to aid us with their views and reasons. It is, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, substantially an *ex parte* proceeding—a proceeding, too, under undue and improper excitement, and upon a subject in which we are merely volunteers.

With these preliminary remarks, the undersigned will proceed to give his reasons for declining all action upon the subject.

By the 1st article of the amendments to the Constitution, it is declared that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and petition Government for a redress of grievances."

By the 5th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, it is provided that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings."

At the settlement of this country, and for a period long anterior, the people of England possessed the constitutional right to petition Parliament for the redress of all grievances, whether of an individual or of a public nature. The right had at times been limited as to the number of signers, it having been found, in turbulent times, that large bodies of the people assembled under pretence of petitioning Parliament, but in reality for other and dangerous purposes. By a statute passed in the reign of Charles II, it was therefore enacted that no petition should be signed by more than twenty. This statute, however, was repealed or went into disuse long before the adoption of the American Constitution. And it was a settled right in the people of both countries to assemble in any numbers and petition for a redress of grievances. The Constitution does not grant, but recognizes the right, and prohibits its violation by any law passed by Congress. It no where defines the right; but such as it was, transmitted from our English ancestors, so should it remain inviolate.

In order effectually to secure it from invasion, the Constitution provides that Congress shall pass *no law* abridging it. It does not say that it shall not be affected by a *resolution* of either House. Its prohibition is against any law of Congress: and it is well known that there is a wide difference between a law of Congress and a resolution of either House. It is hardly necessary to state that a law of Congress requires the assent of both Houses, and the assent of the President, also; and that, when it has become a law it operates upon the whole People of the United States. A resolution of either House operates only within the walls of the House. A law of Congress is permanent, and remains in force until repealed by the power that enacted it. A resolution of the House expires with the existing or present session of the House.

As the Constitution clearly intended that this favorite and popular right of petitioning (as important in the view of the framers of that instrument as the liberty of speech or of the press,) should not be violated by Congress or any other power in the country, why, it may be asked, did it not provide that Congress should pass no law, nor that either House should pass any resolution abridging the freedom of speech, of the press, or of the right to petition? Was this omission by mistake, or was it by design?

It will be remembered that the provision securing these invaluable rights was not inserted in the original Constitution itself, but is contained in the amendments. It should also be observed that by the original Constitution express power was given to each House, "to determine the rules of its proceedings." This power is granted in the broadest and amplest terms. The extent of it is beyond the reach of doubt. It is a power to determine the rules of *all* its proceedings. It is also equally beyond a doubt that any vote of the House upon a petition is a part of its proceedings. The moment the petition is read, or its contents made known, the moment any action of the House upon the petition is asked, that action is a proceeding of the House, to be regulated solely and exclusively by the House. Its proceedings upon such petition are entered upon the journals of the House, as are all its other proceedings.

Previous, then, to the amendments to the Constitution, each House possessed the undoubted power to pass any resolution in relation to its own proceedings upon any petition or other business before it. It possessed the undoubted power to pass resolutions similar to those of the 12th December, 1838. No man who values his reputation for sagacity and common fairness, will question this pow-

er under the original Constitution. No man will question that the persons who penned the amendments knew the full and broad extent of this power of the House, and no men felt a deeper solicitude to guard and completely protect the popular powers of the press, the freedom of speech, and the right to petition. Why did not the amendments repeal so much of the power of each House to determine the rules of its proceedings as was inconsistent with the freedom of speech, of the press, or the right to petition? Why merely protect these rights from invasion by a law of Congress, and leave them at the mercy of either House.

By the original constitution, the House possessed the undoubted power to pass a resolution in the very words of the resolution of December, 1838: "That every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, or referred." This power, too was granted to the House in *express* terms. It was, therefore, a well-known power. The Convention of the states which proposed these amendments, was jealous of the powers conferred by the original Constitution, and the object of the amendments was to guard against their abuse. The members of that Convention were among the ablest of the times, and intimately acquainted with the Constitution, and with the established usages of legislative bodies; and the simple reason for protecting the right of petition from a law of Congress, and not protecting it from the power of the House to regulate its own proceedings, was, that the right itself, as it had existed for ages, as it had been practised upon in England and in this country, was a right which could be invaded by a law of Congress, because a law of Congress would operate upon individuals, and individual action, out of doors, by making it penal to write or sign a petition. They well knew that no resolution of either House, in relation to its own proceedings, could, by any possibility, operate upon the right to petition.

It must be observed that the right to petition has never been defined by any statute or written law in England or this country. Its value and importance have never been called into question; still the extent of the right, at the time of adopting the Constitution, and even down to the present period, has never been defined, except by legislative usage. When the framers of the amendments to the Constitution recognized "the right to petition," they necessarily intended the right that had been practised upon in the English and American Legislatures.—Practice, being the basis, is also the *limit* and *extent* of the right. In England, and in all the legislative bodies in this country, this right to petition had been constantly exercised, and at the same time the power of each House to determine the rules of its proceedings has also been exercised, in many cases, to a much greater extent, and for less cogent reasons than exist in the case under consideration.

What, then, is the right to petition, as established by the practice of five hundred years, and limited and defined by that practice? It is a right to do certain individual acts, not in conjunction with the House or tribunal appealed to, but wholly independent of that tribunal. It is a constitutional, and consequently a *legal*, right, like the right to sue in a court of justice. They are alike remedial rights, and equally sacred in the eye of the Constitution.

The undersigned lays great stress upon this definition of the right of petition, that, like the right to sue, it is a right in the individual to do certain individual acts, unaided and uncontrolled by the tribunal to which his petition is addressed, and that it does not and *cannot* interfere with the power of that tribunal to regulate its rules of proceedings. The power of the House to regulate its own action upon the petition never can interfere with the equally sacred right of the petitioner to regulate his own individual action. If any court should prevent a plaintiff from purchasing and serving a writ, and entering his action in court, the judges would be personally responsible in damages for such an interference. It is a legal right, for the violation of which the individual is entitled to his legal remedy. If this or any other House of Representatives should prevent a petitioner from doing any individual act embraced in the "right to petition," each member so interfering would be personally liable to damages, for that, too, is a *legal* right, for the violation of which the individual would be entitled to his appropriate *legal* remedy. These individual acts consist in a right in any number of men peaceably to assemble, to deliberate upon their grievances, to draw a petition in their own language and sentiments, and to present the petition and read it, or make its contents known to the House appealed to. All these are acts of the individuals, or such individual agents as they may employ. The House does not participate in these acts. From the first to the last it exercises no control over the individual action of the petitioner. From the first to the last there is no *joint act* of the House and the petitioner. All that the petitioner *can* do, he does *alone*. He is the sole arbiter of his own conduct. On the other hand, all that the House can do, it does by itself. It is the sole arbiter of its own conduct, but its right to act does not commence until the petitioner has performed all the individual acts embraced in "the right to petition." He must put the petition in possession of the House, make it a part of the business of the House, and invoke the action of the House upon it, before the power of the House over it attaches. When that power attaches, all power of the individual cases, and no exercise of the power of the House *can* interfere with the right of petition, because the *whole* right to petition must be exercised and enjoyed to its full extent, before the petition becomes a proceeding of the House.

A party can never be interrupted in the exercise of a right, if from its very nature, it must be fully exercised before it comes to the possession of the tribunal appealed to.

It must be borne in mind that the right to petition is a mere right to *ask*, not a right to *demand;* and every right to ask necessarily implies a *duty* in the House to *hear;* but a right to ask and be heard necessarily implies a right to *refuse*, and to refuse in any mode or form the House may dictate. Both the power to ask and the power to refuse may be abused, but an abuse of a power is a *political* not a *legal* injury. It is an abuse, and a fraudulent abuse, of the power to petition, to obtain the names of hundreds of children under ten years of age, and to let them pass as persons whose opinions are entitled to weight. The undersigned has been informed that this has been done by the managers of the abolition petitions now before this house. It is an *abuse* of the power, but still the petitioners *possess* the power. It is a political evil, not a legal injury. So the House may abuse its just and necessary powers; but that, too, is a political evil, and the remedy is by the ballot box, and not by an action of law. Will any lawyer contend that, if my constitutional right to petition is violated, I have not a remedy at law against any one who aids in its violation? But will any one contend that these petitioners before Congress possess any *legal* remedy against the House or the members who voted for the resolutions of December 12th? And why will he not? Because it does not violate the right to petition, or to do any individual act embraced in that right. If there is any abuse of the powers of the House in those resolutions, the remedy is a *political* remedy, because the *evil* is *political*.

A law of Congress which controls the action of the individual out of doors would have interfered with the right to petition, and therefore all such laws were prohibited. But a resolution of either house acts not upon the proceedings or acts of the individual, but upon its own proceedings in the House *after* the individual has enjoyed his right; and therefore the framers of the amendments to the constitution saw that a power in the House to determine its own proceedings never could interfere with the power of the individual to determine his proceedings. Until the present excitement, the undersigned believes that no such extended right to petition was ever contended for. It is not only a right to petition, but a right, as now construed, to dictate to the House what disposition the House should make of the petition. After hearing it, the House must act, and, as it must control its own action, it may refuse even to to receive the petition, as appears by the following precedents:

On the 9th April, 1694, a petition was tendered to the House, relating to the bill for granting to their Majesties several duties upon the tonnage of ships; and the question being put, that the petition be received, it passed in the negative.

On the 28th of April, 1698, a petition was offered to the House against the bill for laying a duty upon inland pitcoal; and the question being put, that the petition be received, it passed in the negative.

Similar votes also passed on the 29th and 30th of June, 1698, upon duties relating to Scotch linens and whale fins imported.

On the 5th of February, 1703, a petition from the malsters being offered against the bill for continuing the duty on malt, and the question being put, that the petition be brought up, it passed in the negative.

On the 21st December, 1706, Resolved, That this House will receive no petition for any sum of money relating to public service, but what is recommended from the Crown.

On the 11th of June, 1713, this is declared to be a *standing* order of the House.

On the 29th of March, 1707, Resolved, That the House will not proceed upon any petition, motion, or bill, for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any money owing to the Crown, but in a committee of the whole house; and this is declared to be a standing order.

On the 8th of March, 1732, a petition being offered against a bill depending, for securing the trade of the Sugar Colonies, it was refused to be brought up. A motion was then made that a committee be appointed to search for precedents in relation to the receiving or not receiving petitions against the imposing of duties; and the question being put, it passed in the negative.

It will be remembered that these resolutions passed within a few years after the famous Declaration of Rights, in 1668, in which the right to petition is recognised as the undoubted right of every subject.

Very recently, a petition or remonstrance of the citizens of York, Pennsylvania, approving the act of the President in removing the deposites, was presented to the Senate of the United States, and, having been read, Mr. Clay objected to its reception; and on the question, shall it be received? it was determined in the negative. Yeas 20, Nays 24.

"On motion of Mr. Preston, the yeas and nays being desired by one fifth of the members, those who voted in the affirmative are—

"Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Lyon, McKean, Mangum, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—20.

"Those who voted in the negative are—

"Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—24."

It was formerly a common practice of *this House* to hear objections from creditors to even the reception of petitions for the insolvent acts, and their reception was often refused. Neither the English Commons, nor the Senate of the United States, nor this House of Representatives, ever deemed that the right of petition extended necessarily to even the reception of the petition. The petitions were read, and if the house were against any action upon them, they refused to receive them. It may be prudent to examine our own practice, before we condemn the much less doubtful practice of the National House of Representatives.

The undersigned, then, contends that there must be a point where the right to petition ends, and the power of the House commences; that the constitution could not intend that the one right should conflict with the other; that, by an express grant, it has conferred the sole power upon the House the moment the petition becomes a part of the proceedings of the House; that this proceeding is a legislative proceeding, in which no one can participate but members of the House, duly elected by the people, and representing the whole people; that even a resolution of the House or a law of Congress, giving to the petitioner any voice in the proceedings of the House, would be unconstitutional and void, because all the power is delegated to the members, and they possess no power to delegate any portion of it to other individuals; that this power in a petitioner to demand any other action of the House than hearing his petition is not embraced in "the right to petition," because that is a right to individual action, and not a right to control legislative action; that the extent of this right not being defined in the Constitution, but wholly by usage, must be ascertained by usage; and that the usage of every legislative body in the civilized world is against the right as now asserted.

The undersigned would remind the House that he simply asserts the *constitutionality* of the resolutions of December, 1838. With their policy or prudential character we have nothing to do. It would be highly indecorous in one legislative body to pass a judgment upon the policy or expediency of the action of another. Neither can we say, with any regard to truth or propriety, that these resolutions have a tendency to impair the right to petition. They are either within the constitutional power of the House, or they are not. If they are, no exercise of the constitutional power of the House can tend to impair the constitutional right of the petitioner. There is a line that separates the one right from the other. If the House has passed that line, it has invaded the right of the petitioner, and its resolution is unconstitutional. If it has not, no exercise of power, within that line, can tend to invade the rights on the other side, any more than the occupation and cultivation of one or two adjoining land owners up to the dividing line can tend to injure the rights of the other adjoining owner.

The undersigned has endeavored to obtain from those who differ from him their views of the location or position of this dividing line, but without success. If the right to petition is not complete upon the presentation and reading of the petition—if all power and control of the petitioner over it is not terminated the moment the action of the House commences, when does it terminate? The resolution of December, 1838, declares that all papers on the table, or which may be presented during the present session, upon the subject of slavery, shall lie upon the table, without any action, debate, or reference thereof.

It should be borne in mind that there is a material difference between petitions relating to private, and petitions relating to public affairs. With the facts of all private petitions the members are usually unacquainted, and a reference to a committee is the ordinary mode of investigating them. The final action of the House is also upon the petition, by a vote, granting or rejecting it.

The case is entirely different in relation to petitions upon subjects of a public nature. The members are presumed to know all the facts in regard to slavery in the District of Columbia quite as well as the petioners. The fact that slavery is there tolerated by law, that slavery is an evil, and that Congress possesses the constitutional power to remove it, need not be established by a committee. The action of the House is different from its action upon private petitions. No vote or direct action is ever had upon the petitions themselves. In fact, the petitions are little more than suggestions of the petitioners of reasons for or against a particular law. If those suggestions convince any one or more of the members a bill is introduced, and the whole action of the House is upon the bill. The petitions are never thought of or noticed, after the introduction of a bill. On the contrary, if the members think the reasons of the petitioners of insufficient weight, no bill is introduced, and the petitions breathe their last upon the table or in the hands of a committee. This is tantamount to a rejection of the petitions. Our own practice is the same. Disposing of the subject to which the petitions relate, is disposing of every petition, memorial, or paper now before us, or which may be presented during the present session. We have before us numerous petitions upon license laws. Is it not constitutional to resolve that we will not act upon that subject at the present session? Would not such a resolution virtually and effectually postpone any petition now, or which may come before us, until the ensuing session? Is it not a virtual rejection of the petitions, at least for the present?

The resolution of the 12th December, 1838, is either a postponement of the whole subject of slavery, or a refusal to legislate upon it. In either view, can the power of the House be doubted? Has it not been repeatedly exercised by this and every other House of Representatives in the country?*

The undersigned, respectfully to those of a different opinion, frankly confesses that his only difficulty in the consideration of this subject has been to ascertain the limit and extent of "the right to petition," as contended for by others. The framers of the articles of amendment were familiar with the usages and practice of the English and American Legislatures. They well knew that by universal usage the petitioners possessed no right to be heard as to the *disposal* of petitions. They well knew that no such right had ever been contended for. If they had believed in the existence of a right to this extent, why was the *whole* power of disposal conferred upon the House? Did they mean that the whole power to dictate whether the subject of slavery should be debated or referred to a committee should be in the petitioners? If not the whole, *what part?* The whole power *must* be in the House, or it must be in the petitioners. There cannot be a partnership power to be exercised by both, for, if they differ, the whole business of the House must stop, there being no third power or umpire to decide between them.

The resolutions of the 12th December, as the undersigned understands them, simply amount to this: that as the House had determined not to legislate upon the subject of slavery during the present session, all papers referring to that subject, and all that should hereafter be presented, should be read and received, and laid upon the table. They do not deny to any present or future petitioner the right to have his petition read and received, but declare that they do not mean to act on that subject during the present session. The words present session are not mentioned, but every member of the House well knew that the resolution could not bind their successors, but must expire with the existing session. Had there been a simple resolution declaring that the House would not act upon the subject of slavery at this session, would there have existed a doubt of their constitutional right to do so? It is admitted that there would not. And yet the *effect* of such a vote, without any reference to the petitions on the table, or those hereafter presented, would have been precisely the same as the present resolutions. Resolutions postponing a whole subject are passed by this House at almost every session, and all future petitions are postponed as a matter of course. It also silences all further debate, a right quite as important as the right to petition.

* In connection with this branch of the subject, it may not be amiss to quote the following extract from a speech made by Mr. Whipple in defence of the principles of his report:

"But it is asked, what is the right of petition worth under such a mode of disposing of petitions? What is the right of petition worth in any case where the tribunals appealed to differ in opinion with the petitioners?

"This popular argument confounds the value of the right with the right itself. The value of the right, from its very nature, depends entirely upon the action of the House; but the right itself is unimpaired and unabridged, though rendered of no value by its want of success.

"What is the value of the right to petition this House to repeal our law of partible inheritances, and to restore the ancient rule of primogeniture? Of what value is the right to petition for an extension of the elective franchise? We all possess an undoubted right to petition for an order of nobility. No law of the state nor resolution of this house, in the slightest degree, has abridged this right. But of what value is it? What destroys the value but the same cause which destroys the value of the right to petition Congress for the abolition of slavery? It is the unanimous adverse opinion here, and the unanimous and adverse opinion there, that renders the right of no value. But here, as there, the right is not abridged.

"The value of most of our rights depends upon the exercise of the rights of others. I possess the undoubted right to ride with my family through any of the public streets of this city. No one can abridge that right. But of what value is it, when a thousand troops, with their martial music and martial flags, renders its exercise dangerous to life or limb?

"A riparian proprietor possesses the undoubted right to use a stream of water for the purposes of irrigation. But its value is completely destroyed by the exercise of similar rights by those above him, by which the stream is wholly absorbed. The right of petition is eminently of this dependent character. Its value depends wholly upon the judgment and feelings of the body appealed to. A favorable judgment does not enlarge the right; it only increases its value in a given case. An unfavorable judgment does not abridge the right, but lessens or destroys its value. Success or defeat is the test of value; but what has either to do with the unabridged existence of the right itself? To say that the Atherton resolutions, passed as they were by a large and adverse majority, impair the value of the right to petition upon that particular subject, is saying nothing, and worse than nothing, for it is an admission that not the right itself but merely its value has been abridged. Every court possesses the constitutional power to destroy the whole value of a plaintiff's action by an adverse decision. But does such decision abridge his constitutional right to sue?"

No views which the undersigned has been able to take, with the assistance of some of his legal friends, have raised a doubt in his or their minds as to the constitutionality of those resolutions. On the contrary, there are many circumstances known to all of us, which rendered some general action or disposition of the subject indispensably necessary.

These, or other petitions of a similar character, have been before Congress for many years. It is not pretended that any facts exist with which the members are not acquainted. The prayers of these petitions have been denied, session after session; for upon petitions for a public law a neglect to bring in a bill is a denial of the prayer.

The petitioners are dissatisfied with these repeated decisions upon the subject, and are determined not to acquiesce, but to pour in upon the House such a flood of new petitions as will influence by their numbers, where they have failed to convince by their arguments. In courts of justice, parties are not allowed a hearing upon a question of law once solemnly settled by the same court. Is a House of Representatives obliged to debate and refer to committees one or two hundred thousand petitions at every session, upon a subject that they have over and over again decided? They are obliged to read, and do read and receive them; and, in the opinion of the undersigned, any further action upon them is not required by the right to petition, nor even by any sound principle of policy, until some member can be found having sufficient confidence in the subject to introduce a bill.

The undersigned cannot blind himself to the fact that this question of the right to petition proceeds wholly from abolition feeling, and is used as an instrument to attain abolition objects. It is an attempt to add political heat to abolition fury. In the opinion of the undersigned, the sincere, judicious friends of manumission are those most opposed to abolition societies; for so long as those societies exist, so long will manumission, with the consent of the master, remain a hopeless object. The mild and persuasive measures of the earliest friends of abolition diffused the light of reason, without arousing the lion passions of the heart. The slaveholder was addressed by the gentle quaker, not as one having power to dictate and control, but in the true spirit of love and meekness. He was addressed by the manumission in other states, and the increased advance in industry, wealth, and refinement which it produced; by the examples of France and England; and also by a still more effective agent—the power of the whole body of English and American literature, which surrounded his mind, as a sort of atmosphere, with its perpetual exhalations of light and truth. That mind was already bending under these mild and genial, but perpetually operating influences. A divided opinion was created in the South. Breaches were made of a considerable magnitude in all the defences of slavery, and, in all human probability, a few years more would have completed what had so happily been commenced by mild and natural agencies. But the stern bigot and the sour fanatic pushed aside the gentle and judicious quaker, and all that had been accomplished by the latter was lost, and worse than lost, to the friends of freedom, by the blindness and fury of the former. Numerous societies were formed, and large sums of money subscribed. Powerful presses were employed to keep up a constant and galling fire, and numerous and well-paid agencies established all over the Northern States, constituting, in the aggregate, an army of force and power, which over-spread the whole Southern mind with fear and alarm, and, from a weakened and divided state, drove it into one firm, united, compact, and hostile feeling.

Until these moral troops are disbanded; until the morning and evening blast of their hostile trumpet ceases to sound in the Southern ear with its din of dreadful preparation; until this moral war, to call it by its gentlest name, waged by those who truly believe that they are doing their duty to their God to put down slavery, even at the expense of the union and quiet of this before peaceful country, ceases; until then, not even a hope exists of the emancipation of the slaves of the South with the consent of their masters. Every accession of strength to these societies is binding the chain still stronger upon the unhappy African. Every legislative resolution loosens our bond of union, and hastens the period of war and bloodshed. Every step in this infuriate and dangerous course proves that even in Rhode Island the maniac power of religious bigotry was caged and chained, and not annihilated, as we had fondly believed. Loose it from its long confinement, give it the power of numbers and wealth, and coax it into action by legislative sympathy, and you fasten upon the North a slavery of mind as dark and benighted as that which palsied the Christian world in the days of the Inquisition and Crusades. Give it scope, and it will wield its fierce and gigantic power with a blindness to all wordly consequences, and an insensibility to all human suffering. For the last thousand years it has imprisoned as many innocent victims, tortured and lacerated as much human flesh, and spilt ten times as much blood, as slavery ever has done.

For one, the undersigned cannot ally himself to such a spirit, nor to any party, political or moral, that aids in letting it loose upon us. He protests against any action upon the subject of slavery by the Rhode Island Legislature. He is worldly-minded enough still to believe that the Union, our unrivalled Constitution, and the peace and repose of this great American family, are worthy of preservation. If they must fall before the spreading power of religious bigotry—if a social and servile war must drench in blood this fairest heritage of man, let it not be hurried on by the legislators of the descendants of Roger Williams.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN WHIPPLE.

FROM TEXAS.

We have been favored, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, with a letter from our friend, the Rev. Mr. Stevens, in Texas, dated "Center Hill, March 15th," from which we copy the following: "We are already at work with our plans of education. You have no doubt heard of Rutersville. After a most delightful ride of forty miles in company with our missionaries, we arrived at this place. Our journey was through what are called the rolling prairies—the finest landscape scenery in the world. The surface gently swelling, wave after wave covered with rich verdure, and an endless variety of flowers, and dotted with clumps of evergreen timber, while vast herds of cattle graze on the hills and in the vallies. At each successive swell some new scene of natural beauty opens to the view.

"As the sun was tipping the hills with his dying rays, we entered Rutersville, and found a cordial welcome from our brethren who reside there. The plan of Rutersville was a conception of the lamented Ruter, after whom it was called. A number of the friends of the Methodist Episcopal church purchased what is called a league (4,444 acres) of land, and divided it into lots for the purpose of forming a village. In this village and on a most favorable site, are to be erected our institutions of learning for this republic. Eligible lots have been appropriated for a college, a female seminary, a school for boys, and for a church. This league, or township, is one of the best sections of land in the republic, possessing a rich soil, intersected with a beautiful stream of water—supplied well with timber and stone for buildings; and possessing withal charming landscape views. The college site is a noble elevation, and includes about fifty acres. The government has incorporated the college, and appropriated eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres of land toward its endowment.

"An excellent collection of families are already at work, clearing the soil and putting up buildings, and the plan promises to succeed admirably. There is one feature in the plan that you will admire. No deed is given without inserting a clause which provides that the purchase be forfeited by the introduction of intoxicating liquor; it is not to be used except for medical purposes.

"Our great want here is mechanics. Good house carpenters, masons, shoemakers, &c. would not only enjoy a competency in this land, but in a few years might accumulate wealth."

Villany.—We have heard of a circumstance which lately happened in this city not often paralleled in the annals of genteel swindling. A young man, representing himself as a Mississippian, applied for lodgings at a respectable boarding house in Race street, and was soon quietly established in one of the best apartments, for which he readily agreed to pay liberally, as pleasant accommodations were of more importance to him than the amount of the extra charge. The new lodger soon made rapid progress in securing the good will of the inmates, particularly of several young ladies, to one of whom he presented a diamond ring, and to another a gold watch. In the course of some days he proposed to take the diamond ring to be marked, and, with great gallantry, offered to the young ladies to have any jewellery belonging to them handsomely ornamented with the initials of their names, at his expense. The credulous girls, upon this, mustered their little caskets of gold rings and other finery, delivered them to the generous stranger, who, it is quite needless to add, henceforth decamped, not forgetting to take the gold watch with him. It was soon discovered that he had cheated several tailors in the neighborhood.

North Awerican.

Relic of Antiquity.—Mr. R. S. Prescott, of this city, in ploughing up a field in what is called the Yorkshire Quarter, a few rods from the Derby Turnpike, a few days since, turned up from a deep furrow, an ancient silver coin, of about the size of a half dollar, which, on being cleansed, was found to be in good preservation. It is covered with Hebrew charaters, (as we are informed, not having seen it,) and bears the date of 1197—consequently must have been coined upwards of 640 years ago. It is a mystery how it came there, as the land is in a suburb of the town, was never built upon, and for many years was not cultivated. We hope some learned antiquarian will give us a correct description of it.

New Haven Herald.

Missouri Panthers.—Not long since we advertised a pair of panthers, in the possession of Mr. Heazlett, of this city, which he obtained twelve months since, from their captor. They were taken before their eyes were open, in the same nest, two hundred miles up the Missouri river. Mr. Heazlett has nurtured and tutored them; and for mere yearlings, they are a couple of formidable sized fellows, but docile to the bidding of Mr. Heazlett as the mildest tempered animals.

Missouri Argus.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, May 2.

☞ A Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 4th of May, at 11 o'clock.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of North Carolina, will meet in Christ Church, *Raleigh*, on the *twenty second* day of May next; and not at Newbern, as stated in our last. The change has been made in consequence of the prevalence of a contagious disease in the town of Newbern.

The Right of Petition.—We insert today a very valuable paper, in the shape of a report to the Legislature of Rhode Island, from the pen of Mr. Whipple, a distinguished citizen of that state, and member of a committee to whom were referred certain resolutions relative to the right of petition. This paper gave rise to the letter of Mr. Otis, published in our last; and together they give a perfectly clear and definite exposition of the question. Our readers will be richly paid for the time occupied in their perusal.

We learn from the Microcosm, that Gen. Daniel L. Barringer, late the able and patriotic representative in Congress from this district, is a candidate for Congress in Tennessee, his present residence, for the district recently represented by the Hon. Mr. Speaker Polk.

A Narrow Escape.—We learn from the Western Carolinian, that Hamilton C. Jones, esq., editor of the Salisbury Watchman, in attempting to descend into his well by a chain and bucket, with the view to ascertain whether it had been *well cleaned out* by a man whom he had employed for that purpose, met with an accident which came well nigh depriving him of life. He had not been let down more than six feet, when the chain gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of near forty feet. Although greatly shocked by the fall, he was able to fasten the chain around his body, and was soon drawn up; considerably bruised, but fortunately, not seriously injured.

Southern Commercial Convention.—This body assembled in Charleston on Monday the 15th, and adjourned on Thursday the 18th ultimo. There were near three hundred delegates present, representing North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and the territory of Florida. The proceedings of the meeting resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions, in substance as follows:

1st. That the usual course of trade, through the cities of the North, is injurious to the South, and ought to be corrected.

2d. That as the producers of the great staple which constitute the basis of our foreign commerce, it is right that we should enjoy a fair share of the profits of that commerce.

3d. That full and free discussions, harmony of feeling, and concert of action, should be secured, by reiterated appeals to the public spirit of the South.

4th. That the progress already made towards the accomplishment of these objects, should urge us on to renewed efforts.

5th. That the commercial capital of the South should be enlarged, so as to promote direct importations. That for this purpose a portion of the capital absorbed in other pursuits should be directed to commerce, under the laws authorizing limited copartnerships. That the Banks should lend their aid, and foreign capital and credit be invited. That lines of packets to Europe should be established, and a free intercourse with the interior be established by means of Rail Roads, Canals, and Turnpikes. That the commercial education of youth should be encouraged. And, that the re-establishment of the Southern Review, as a faithful exponent of the rights and interests of the South, and a cherisher of literature and science, is an object of the deepest interest.

The following committee was appointed on the last named subject, viz. Messrs. Hugh S. Legare, R. Y. Hayne, W. C. Preston, Stephen Elliott, South Carolina; A. B. Longstreet, Geo.; James Gadsden, Florida; John H. Crozier, Tennessee; Edward J. Hale, N. Carolina; Charles T. Pollard, Ala.

The Washington Globe states that Mr. Orme, a teller of the Bank of the Metropolis, recently took fifty thousand dollars from the Bank. The Cashier's suspicions being aroused, he ascertained the deficiency, and upon charging the teller, he confessed every thing, and pointed out the person who had it in possession, Mr. Goodrich, a clerk in the War Department. Upon the arrest of this person the money was recovered.

Common Schools in Pennsylvania.—By the school law of 1836, the State of Pennsylvania, (exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia,) was divided into 1033 school districts. Of this number, as appears by a late report, no less than 840 districts have assessed a school tax, and received their quota of the State appropriation, within the past year. In these 840 districts, in which the law has gone into operation and is now producing its salutary effect upon the *men* of the next age, there are 5269 schools; 4758 male teachers, 1964 female teachers, and 233,719 scholars. Nobly is the old Keystone State vindicating herself, after all, on the great question of common school education—a question which, according as it shall be decided, may be held to be of the very highest importance to the prosperity of a free country and to the stability of its institutions.

Poulson.

Emigrating Seminoles.—The Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette of the 3d inst. states that about 260 Seminole Indians arrived at that place, on the preceding day, under charge of Capt. Morrison, of the U. S. army, on their way to the country assigned them in the west. They are a portion of the band who have given so much trouble to our troops, in the hammocks of Florida. They are (says the Gazette) fat and good humored, and look as if they had been living a life of indolent ease, instead of being hunted like wild beasts from fastness to fastness.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

Garey's Ferry. (E. F.) April 20.

My Dear Sir:—Gen. Macomb, I presume you have heard, has arrived here, and is empowered to treat with the Indians, allowing them to remain in the territory within prescribed limits. As soon as they become aware of this, it is thought the war will be at an end. They are rather tired of it. They have been prevented from making their crops of corn, and their ammunition is nearly exhausted.

Gen. Macomb will leave shortly for Fort King, more in the interior of the Indian country. Five companies of the 2d Dragoons are to leave ere long for the North; head quarters, Baltimore. All of the 4th Artillery, save our company, (Captain Harvey Brown's) have left for the North.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, April 25.

General Scott was in Wall street today. Where from, or where bound, I do not know.

It is true that Morris Robinson, Esq. resigns the presidency of the United States Bank in New York, and visits Europe for the benefit of his health.

The cost of Gov. Fairfield's movement in Maine is estimated at from $700,000 to $1,000,000. He is about to call upon the Federal Government for pay! What a farce all this was! But, poor Uncle Sam, we shall be told will have to foot the bill, else Mr. V. B. will not get the State of Maine.

The prospect in the money market continues to brighten. Stocks advance, and the feelings of merchants are elated. Confidence is increasing, and the banks become more liberal. There is a sensible relief here, & a pleasing revival affecting all classes of business. I have heard of one large firm, (grocers,) who have 14 clerks whom they keep at work past midnight, and about whose shop from 20 to 30 carman are constantly employed.

A vote has been taken upon the Erie Railroad in the House of Representives, which shows a disposition in that body to take up this great work.

It is time for later foreign news. The Great Western brought us dates of the 23d ult. Packet ships are in to the 18th. All eyes are fixed on England. There is a little restlessness respecting the war bill, the end of which there we have not heard.

From the National Intelligencer.

The facts of the subjoined statement, though it is alluded to by the government paper in Baltimore of yesterday, are not denied to be substantially true. If the same operation is going on in other parts of the country, a system of affiliated clubs, in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of the French Revolution, is in a fair way to supersede the machinery of government supposed to have been established by the Constitution of the United States.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Custom House.—Removals, &c.—It is said, on what is considered good authority, that the Locofoco convention of this city, who have assumed the control, and, in one instance at least, exercised the power, of removal and appointment to office in this city under the General Goverement, at a meeting, on Monday night, solemnly decided that certain officers in the custom house should be removed, and, for the purpose of carrying out their resolves, appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Frick, the collector, and dvise him of what he was requested to do. Among the persons whom it is their command shall be removed, are mentioned Dr. J. H. McCulloh, deputy collector, J. C. Vanwyck, deputy naval officer, Theodore Anderson, Thomas Higginbotham, Jas. Hamilton, clerks, and Jos. Snyder, keeper of the public stores. The report is, that Mr. Frick, with a proper appreciation of his own station and character, indignantly refused to recognise the authority of the committee of this irresponsible cabal, and that, thereupon, the convention assembled again, and, after a debate, decided that Mr. Frick should himself be removed! They then appointed a committee to inform the president of this last decision, which it is said actually proceeded to Washington with the "orders" of the convention! What will be the result a few days will decide.

Convention!—If ever a poor country was convention mad, ours is the one. We really begin to fear that not even the social intercourse of the domestic fireside will much longer escape the patriote eye of some moon-struct conventionist, and that a sanctioning license will be required from these august bodies before a man can with impunity move his chair back when the heat from his own hearth scorches his shins. The latest of those imposing congregations was the great Southern Commercial Convention in Charleston, the proceedings of which we have just been poring over. The members talked, ate, drank and tosted, and appointed *another* Convention to be held in Macon in 1840! —When this is said, we humbly assert that all has been said, and "southern commerce" is just as it was when the Convention met. If enterprising men of capital would stay at home and mind their business, more real benefit to commerce would arise from their quiet efforts in one year than twenty years' loquacity will produce. We would appeal in vain to history for a single instance in which the commerce of a nation was essentially promoted by conventions.

Newbern Spectator.

From the Frontier.—The Franklin (Vt.) Messenger of the 18th ult. states that during the last week affairs on the frontier had assumed a more quiet appearance on both sides, and that no recent burnings had taken place. This favorable change is not attributed to a pacification of the perturbed spirits in that region, but to the presence and watchfulness of the armed guards, who have repeatedly frustrated incendiary attempts.

The Mormons.—The Peoria (Illinois) Register says "Great numbers of this unfortunate sect, men, women, and children, are encamped near Quincy, in a state of destitution of the necessaries of life. The sufferings they endured in Missouri are heart-rending. A public meeting has been held in Quincy to devise means for their relief. The audience was deeply affected at the relation given by the Mormons, and effective measures were adopted for their relief."

The North Carolinian says,—"The Advertiser forgets that Democrats in this country have always called themselves REPUBLICANS, *par excellence.*" No, we do not; and it is this very propensity to appropriate what belongs to others, of which we complain; *par exemple*, Swartwout, Price, *et id omne genus*, who robbed the public Treasury—Gen. Jackson, and Amos Kendall, who talked of "*my* Government," "*my* Secretaries," &c. *Wil. Advertiser.*

Boston Harbor.—The Massachusetts Legislature have adjourned, previous to which they passed, in secret session, a contingent appropriation of $250,000, to be employed by Gov. Everett, if necessary, for the defence of Boston Harbor.

In January, 1830, President *Jackson* nominated *Samuel Swartwout*, to be collector of the customs for the port of New York, vice *Jonathan Thompson, removed.* On the 20th of March following, a memorial was presented to the Senate, praying that the nomination might not be confirmed. That body then resumed the consideration of the nomination, and on the question, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this appointment?" it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 25 nays 21—Messrs. Forsyth, Benton, Grundy, Woodbury, and Dickerson, voting in the *affirmative!* And yet, the administration prints have the audacity to insinuate that he was a Whig! *Georgia Journal.*

Following Advices.—Some years since a gentleman in Boston, bought from a New Orleans merchant, a lot of sugar, giving in payment a check on a Boston bank. The merchant, a short time afterwards, having mislaid the check, wrote on to the drawer in Boston, that it was stolen, and requested him to advise the bank of the fact, and not only refuse payment when offered, but to arrest the person presenting it.

The check was afterwards found, and the merchant going North himself, presented it at the counter of the bank—when he was accordingly arrested and thrown into jail, notwithstanding all his pretentions to innocence and ownership.

Extraordinary Cows.—Great efforts are made in some sections of the country to improve the breed of horned cattle and horses, but too little attention is paid to prime milch cows.—Why a farmer or any other person should be willing to keep an unproductive animal, when a far more productive one would cost no more for its support, is a wretched species of political economy. The value of a piece of ground is in proportion to its products, and the actual worth of a cow is predicated upon the quantity and goodness of the milk she yields. Therefore, it is the worst folly to feed a poor animal at the same expense required to support a good cow. The original outlay may be more, but in the end the increased yield will greatly augment the owner's profits.

Mr. Coleman's Second Report mentions some superior cows in Berkshire, some of which probably can be equalled in Hampshire. Mr. S. D. Colt of Pittsfield has as cow whose milk yielded 193 pounds of butter in 148 days. Mr. Merril has one which gives 30 beer quarts daily. Mr. Fenn of Stockbridge has a cow, eight years old, which has produced in one week 12 lbs. 9 oz. butter, besides milk and cream used in the family. Wm. Dewey of Alford has a cow which has produced for some time 14 lbs. of butter a week. Mr. Stepen Willard of Stockbridge has a cow which produced, in 321 successive days, 331 lbs. of butter. Mr. Ashton of Ashfield owns a cow whose product for less than 8 months last year was 303 pounds of butter. None of these animals had extra feeding. *Northampton Courier.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Doak, Mr. TYRA RAY to Miss MARY MCKEE, daughter of the late Rankin McKee, esq.

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.
2 Thursday,	5 14	6 46
3 Friday,	5 13	6 47
4 Saturday,	5 13	6 47
5 Sunday,	5 12	6 48
6 Monday,	5 11	6 49
7 Tuesday,	5 10	6 50
8 Wednesday	5 9	6 51

MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.

Last 6 10 57 morn
New 13 1 56 morn
First 20 1 10 morn
Full 28 5 29 morn

To the Fashionable World.

The Latest Fashions
JUST RECEIVED.

MR. LEVIN CARMICHAEL has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, from whence he has furnished himself with the Latest Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to have work executed accordingly, having first rate Northern Workmen.

The faithfulness with which he has heretofore endeavored to have executed with taste and despatch the work put into his hands, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to please those who may now favor him with their custom.

☞ Persons from a distance who may order work, may expect it to be done with the same promptness as if individually present.

All orders will be faithfully executed.

May 2. 68—

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Boston Isley vs. *The heirs at law of Wm. Dicky, deceased.* } In Equity.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March term, 1830, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court-house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 27th day of May next,

A tract of Land containing 142 acres, on Deep Creek, adjoining the lands of Henry White and others;

Also one other tract of 14 acres, adjoining the aforesaid tract and others.

To be sold on a credit of twelve months—bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

April 30. 68—4w

"Retrenchment and Reform."

A POLITICAL MEETING will be held on the day of the Muster at Mr. James Turner's (the second Saturday in May next,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the convention proposed to be held at Hillsborough on Friday the 31st of May next, to fix upon some suitable person as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Dr. Montgomery. All who are opposed to the ruinous measures, the extravagance and usurpations of the present administration, and who desire the restoration of a pure republican government, are requested to attend.

A WHIG.

April 25. 67—

Silk Worm Eggs,
For Sale.

ONE ounce of Silk Worm Eggs, in a fine state of preservation, for sale.

Apply at this Office.

April 26. 67—

NEW
Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well-known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market; we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazines, Crape Camblets, French, English and American PRINTS, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS, Black, Rule-Black, and Coloured SILKS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cuttlery, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn, Castings and Scythe Blades, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *Call and see.*

PARKER & NELSON.

April 18. 66—

Moffat's Life Pills,
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and incalculable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and billious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, saltrheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation however critical, will yield —the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills;* and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phanix Bitters.* Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

☞ The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 2. 68—

Notice.

ALL Letters and Papers directed to the *Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange*, must be *Post Paid*, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

JAMES H. NORWOOD, C. S. C.

April 25. 67—3w

Boot & Shoe-making Business.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. David H. Cates as a Shoe Shop, where they intend carrying on the above business. Every exertion will be made on their part to please those who may favor them with their custom; and they earnestly ask the public to give them a trial.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order; and all orders will be executed with despatch.

HENRY R. BOSHAMER.
RICHARD H. LEE.

April 18 66—3w

☞ **Just Received**

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 65—

Circus & Managerie,
(UNITED.)
JOSEPH E. M. HOBBY, MANAGER.

THE proprietors respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that this splendid establishment will be exhibited at Hillsborough on

Thursday the 16th of May,

for one day only. Hours of exhibition, from 1 to 4, P. M. Admittance 50 cents; children and servants half price.

The Manager, in soliciting public patronage, pledges himself that there shall be nothing wanting on his part to render the exhibition both agreeable and interesting, and that there will be nothing introduced in the performance that can offend the ear of the most fastidious; but the whole will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum. Commodious seats will be erected for the accommodation of visitors. Ladies and juvenile visitors always have the preference.

A List of the Animals contained in the Menagerie.

A full grown male Elephant, female Camel and her young, the African Yugga, Asiatic Lion, African Lioness, Royal Bengal Tigress, Royal Bengal Tiger, pair of Spotted Hyenas, pair of Striped Hyenas, Asiatic Leopard, the Argalipoco or Adjutant of Bengal, South American Condor, Vulture from Ceylon, the Cockatoo, Guinea Pigs, Monkeys, &c. &c.

For Equestrian Performance and description of Animals, see bills at the Hotels.

There will be an exhibition at the same time and place, of the rare specimens of the Fine Arts, the richest and rarest and most extensive collection of PAINTINGS ever offered to an American public. These paintings have been selected by a very distinguished artist, and neither pains nor expense have been spared in procuring works of the most celebrated and interesting character. Admittance 25 cents.

In addition to the paintings, there will be exhibited a collection of Asiatic Serpents, consisting of the

Immense **Anaconda,** or Terror of Ceylon; the **Boa Constrictor,** or Strangling Serpent of Java; the Pomboo, or Python of Madras; the Amphis Balna from Calcutta, the connecting link between the serpent and the worm.

Entrance to this Splendid Exhibiton, from the inside of the Menagerie.

☞ The above named establishment will be exhibited at Fish-dam on Tuesday the 14th of May, and at William N. Pratt's Store on Wednesday the 15th of May.

May 1. 68—2w

To the Millers of Orange & adjoining Counties.

Bolting Cloths!—Bolting Cloths!!

THE subscriber has just received a few pieces of Bolting Cloths of very superior quality and the most approved brand—which he offers at New York retail prices. He can safely say they will give satisfaction to all who will give them a trial.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND.

April 25. 67—4w

Mail Arrangement.

ALL letters intended to go by either of the stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 26. 67—

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an accademical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

April 16. 65—

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

The government of Peru is at present in the hands of a woman. Madame Gamarra is a female Bonaparte; and though her husband is nominally the head of the republic, she is the real sovereign. It was owing to her energy that he rose from the ranks of the army, a common soldier, to his present rank. It is said that she never permits any subject, pertaining to the government, to be discussed even in privy council without her presence; and she always accompanies the President on his official visits, especially those made to foreign dignitaries. Gen. Gamarra made a visit not long since, to our squadron, accompanied by the different ministers of department. Madame Gamarra of course with him. After the customary salutes, they entered the Commodore's cabin, where refreshments were offered, and the usual compliments exchanged. When Madame Gamarra thought they had remained a sufficient length of time, she rose, looked around her with the air of an empress, and uttering the single word "vamos!" left the cabin, the others following her out like a pack of sheep following their leader. She always wears pistols and a dirk, and is said to be a good shot. Not long since, finding some fault with the police and discipline of one of the regiments of the army, she sent for the colonel commanding it, reprimanded him in a manner to which he did not feel inclined to submit, especially from a woman; he replied that he would hold himself responsible to the President but not to the President's wife. He was soon taught, however, whom he had to deal with; for Madame Gamarra immediately commanded him to silence, and at the same time, presenting a pistol, told him that if he uttered another word of insolence, she would drive the bullet through his head. Some say that her husband has more than once experienced such a threat; but we all know the world is addicted to scandal.

The history of the two Presidents of the adjoining republics of Peru and Colombia, form a most admirable comment on married life. Gamarra, with all his power, is not a happy man in his domestic relations.

Gen. Ellingrotis the other one to whom I refer. He entered the service of Colombia during the revolution, and distinguished himself by sagacity and talent in council, and intrepidity and daring in action; few deeds can exceed in heroism some that are recorded of him, and he bears many a mark of war upon his person, the left side of his head is drawn into a frightful scar, occasioned by the windage of a cannon ball, which, cleaving the flesh from the left side of his head, narrowly missed taking the head and all. He rose first to the chief command of the army, and then to the Presidency of the Republic. His administration was marked with judgment and wisdom; but in the revolution of popular favor, which a single day will sometimes effect, an opposing faction rose to power, and Ellingrot was deposed, and banished from the country in whose service he had shed his blood, and devoted his best days.

I knew him in exile. He was residing upon a farm he had purchased; and said he was happier than he was in the days of his greatest power. He was asked by an acquaintance how that could be? His answer was a beautiful one: "I have a wife that loves me." He married a girl in Colombia of great beauty, and it is said, when her friends inquired how she could have been induced to marry that half headed man, she replied: "When I see him on the right side I see that he is one of the most talented men in the world, and when I see him on the left side, I see that he is the bravest man in the world."

WHAT IS USEFUL EDUCATION.

We put the question in reference to the great body of the American youth, who are to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and, under Providence, to wield the future destinies of our country. Two principles should be aimed at—to provide for themselves honorably under ordinary contingencies—and qualified them to become useful to society. The times as well as universal experience abundantly admonish that, however the children of wealth may indulge in indolence and dissipation, while their means last—the great mass of American youth must and ought to depend upon their labor for their fortunes and their usefulness. Fortune is at best precarious—patrimonial dependence is uncertain, and reliance upon the friendship or charity of the world, or upon office, is frail and debasing. Self dependence is the only sure stay. We are willing to help those who help themselves. Productive labor is the legitimate source of all the wealth, individual or national—and to labor is profitable to the individual and to the nation, in proportion to the measure of intelligence and scientific knowledge which guides and directs its operations. Hence it is of primary importance that our youth should be effectually taught to labor, and that their minds should be early imbued with that kind of knowledge which will instruct them in the principles of their business, render it honorable, and make them independent in their conduct and in fortune.

We have, to be sure, Colleges and Academies more than can well be supported, or that can be made economical and useful. But these are in a measure consecrated to the learned professions—to the privileged few—for they are privileged, inasmuch as they are the exclusive recipients of public bounty in the higher branches of learning. Productive labor receives little or no advantage from their teaching. Few of the youth who enter their halls, ever seek for a livelihood in the laboring arts. They learn to look upon labor as servile and demeaning, and to seek their living in what they consider the higher classes of society. They do not go to these schools to learn to work, or to learn to live by work—in the common meaning of these terms—but to learn to live without work or above work. They are virtually withdrawn from the producing classes. These young aspirants flock to the learned professions and genteel employments, as the avenues to honor and office,—and notwithstanding labor is taxed heavily, in one way or another, to supply their real or imaginary wants, yet the genteel professions have become overstocked, and the threshold of power so thronged with applicants, that hundreds and thousands are thrown back, as parasites upon society, exhibiting the melancholy spectacle of men born to be useful, but unable or unwilling, from the bias of a wrong education, to become so. Let the standard of Education be raised. *Gov. Everett.*

BOOKS, OUR BEST COMPANIONS.

In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. God be thanked for books! They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race.

No matter how poor I am: no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling; if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof—if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise; and Shakspeare open to me the words of imagination, and the workings of the human heart; and Franklin enrich me with his practical wisdom—I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live. * *

I know how hard it is to some men, especially to those who spend much time in manual labor, to fix attention on books. Let them strive to overcome the difficulty, by choosing subjects of deep interest, or by reading in company with those whom they love. Nothing can supply the place of books. They are cheering or soothing companions, in solitude, illness, affliction. The wealth of both continents would not compensate for the good they impart. Let every man, if possible, gather some good books under his roof, and obtain access for himself and family to some social library. Almost any luxury should be sacrificed to this.

Dr. Channing's Pamphlet on Self-Culture.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

John Allen 2
James Allison
James Atkison
Deacon Seldon Arnold
Robert Anderson

B

Miss Harriet Booth
Affy & Mercury, servants of Mr. Burgwin
William Baldwin 2
James Baldwin
Mosher Barton
John Bowers
James P. Brown
Joseph Barlow
James Brockwell
William Brown
Reuben Batchlor
Reddick Brown

C

George F. Coggins
Caty Crabtree
Edward Cowdle
James H. Christie
John Crabtree
Thomas Crabtree
William Chamblee
Abel Cain
William Carrington
David Comb
Abraham Crabtree
Mary Clark
Reuben Carden
Levin Carmichael

D

Roland Davis
Hampton Dollar
William Dollar
Timothy Davis
William Duskin
James Daugherty

F

Hugh Faucette
James Faucette
Abisha Faucette
Green Findley
Alexander Forrest

H

Paul Heartt
Robert Hall, sen.
Thomas Hutchins
David Houlder
Kenady Horton
John Holloway
John Hunter
James Haney
John Hailey
James T. Hutchins
Leroy Hudnal
Cave & Holland
John Hodge

I

John H Ingram

J

Charles Jordan
Samuel Jordan
James Jones
Hargis Johnston
William C. Jackson
Col. Thomas Jones

K

John Kelly 3
John W Keith 2
Alex'r M. Kirkland 2

L

Mrs. Mary Laws 2
John Lockhart
Miss Mary E. Lane
Micajah Leonard
Silas M. Link

M

Alex'r Montgomery
James Montgomery
William M'Dowell
Hunter M'Culloch
Miss Eliza M'Cown
Thomas M'Cracken
John or Aaron Marcom
Rev. Thomas Mason
Andrew C. Murdock
Rev. Robert C. Maynard

N

William Nichold
James E. Nordlect

O

Henry O'Daniel
Hollowell Old

P

George Pratt 2
Thomas G. Pratt 2
John Price
Edward Pender
William Piper
Henry Picket

R

Henry Richards
Copland Riley
James Riley (of James)
George Ray
William D Ray
Judson Riley
William M. Roberts
William Roberts 2
James Riggs 2
Chesly P. Rainey
James Rainey
John Ray
James Reeves
John Reeves
George Reeves
Wilson Rheu
John U. Roberts

S

William Smith 2
James Saughan
Leonard Smith
Joseph Steel
Mrs. Nancy Steel
Gen. John Smith
William F. C. Smith

T

James Turner
Abel Thompson
Samuel Tate
Peter Thomson
Joseph L. Turner

W

William H. Woods
Samuel Wilson
Charles Wilson
William Wilson
Samuel Wortham
Joseph D. Webb
Henderson Woods
Lemuel Wilkerson
James Wilkins
John C. Walker
Grandison Woods
Charles Yancy
George Yancy

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 1. 64—

Richmond Foundry
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THIS establishment has been in successful operation for nearly thirty years, and is one of the most extensive and complete, south of the Potomac.

The Proprietors are prepared to receive orders for Castings of all descriptions.

Mill Geering, Stationary and Locomotive Engines, Rail Road Wheels, Tobacco and Oil Presses, Bells of all sizes.

Plans and estimates furnished when required.

All orders addressed to the subscribers, at Richmond, or HOLDERBY & McPHEETERS, Agents, Petersburg, Va., will be executed with promptness and on moderate terms.

D. J. BURR & Co.

Richmond, 1839.

☞ Cash will be paid for 4 or 5,000 lbs. of old COPPER, for the above establishment by

HOLDERBY & McPHEETERS,
General Agents, & Commission Merchants,
Petersburg, Va.

April, 1839. 64—1m

Fresh Garden Seeds.

A SMALL supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by

A. PARKS.

March 14. 61—

A NEW SERIES.

☞ A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF
BURTON'S
Gentleman's Magazine,
AND
AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW,

COMMENCED on the first of January, 1839. Terms, Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two large volumes of nearly 1,000 pages are published every year.

This popular work is now printed with new type, cast expressly for the purpose, on fine thick paper, well stitched in a neat cover. Valuable engravings are given in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine and American Monthly Review has attained a standing that ensures its continuance, and the commendatory notices of the most respectable portion of the press attest its merits and popularity. Each number contains sixty four extra sized octavo pages, and presents more reading matter than a volume of a novel. It is published at little more than half the price of any other magazine in the United States, yet contains as many original papers as any other publication

WM. E. BURTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, PHILADELPHIA.

The most distinguished Writers of America fill the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine with original contributions.

The Review department of the Gentleman's Magazine, which has elicited notice from all points of the literary circle, will continue to present a complete account of the popular literature of the day, with liberal extracts from rare and popular works. Translations from the lighter portions of the French, German, Spanish and Italian authors, occur in every number. Copious and Anecdotal Biographies of Eminent men of the day, with Engraved Likenesses, will frequently ornament the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Field Sports and Manly Pastimes.

Arrangements have been made with a writer of acknowledged ability to produce in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, a monthly series of articles, descriptive of the various Manly Sports and Pastimes, embracing a fund of information not elsewhere attainable, and illustrated, in its course, by several hundred engravings on wood, by Parmelee, fom designs by Landseer, Cooper, Cruikshank, etc.

Among others, the following subjects will be particularly exemplified:

The Art of Gunning, in all its branches, including the Rifle and Pistol Shooting, with ample directions and valuable hints to the young gunner.

The Natural History of the American Game Birds.

Boating and Sailing, with a full description of the various fancy crafts, and an interesting account of the principal Yatch Clubs in Europe.

The Horse and the Dog, in all their varieties, with every requisite respecting Purchase, Breeding, Breaking and Keeping.

Angling, with an account of American Fishes.

Archery, with its Customs, &c., and a History of its Rise and Progress.

Skating, Quoits, Cricket, Racket, Fives, and other Ball Games.

Forming, in the whole, a valuable Cyclopedia of useful and agreeable knowledge.

The Second and Third Volumes of nearly one thousand pages, contain the Celebrated ANNIVERSARY REGISTER, and Monthly Calendar of American Chronology, complete for every day in the year.

Subscribers forwarding a Five Dollar Bill, may command a year's subscription and the remittance of these two volumes, in numbers, by the mail. Or any friend, or well-wisher, transmitting the names of five, or more subscribers, at three dollars each, will receive the two volumes for 1838, containing the Calendar, free of expense.

For the convenience of subscribers, various combinations have been formed, wherein the transmission of a five dollar bill will save material trouble.

A five dollar bill, of par value, will command two years' subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine—or two copies for one year, if sent to one direction.

A five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and one year's subscription to the Lady's Book, published in Philadelphia by Mr. Godey, at three dollars per annum.

A five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and one year's subscription to any of the popular Weekly Papers published in Philadelphia; and the proprietor pledges himself that both periodicals shall be duly forwarded to the given direction. By this means, subscribers at a distance may save postage and discount, and depend upon the receipt of their chosen works.

At the termination of the time paid for and agreed upon, the subscriber must intimate his intention of discontinuance, or pay the ensuing year upon demand.

Editors of newspapers are requested to oblige us with a few insertions of our advertisement, and accept the Magazine for regular notice; a copy of the paper containing notice or advertisement is requested to be sent to the Editor—but a regular exchange is not solicited, as newspapers sent to magazines are liable to postage.

☞ CHANGE OF OFFICE.

William E. Burton, Editor and Publisher, opposite the Exchange, Dock street, Philadelphia—where all orders and communications, postage paid, are requested to be directed.

March 1. 63—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,
PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,
Fine Gold Chains,
Breast Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Pencils,
Silver Tea and Table Spoons,
Music Boxes,
Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 63—

To Bridge Builders.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Tuesday the 7th May next, the repairing the bridge across the Alamance, near Judge Ruffin's.

WILLIAM HOLT,
GEORGE FOUST,
JOHN STOCKARD,
HANDY WOOD,
NICHOLAS ALBRIGHT,
} Commissioners.

April 8. 64—

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the *Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.*

GAB. B. LEA. *Agent.*

Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8. 64—

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatsborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 61—tf

ORANGE HOTEL.
Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41tf—

BETHMONT
Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managent of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22. 51—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or to JAMES MEBANE, Jr. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

January 23. 51—

House and Lot
For Sale---in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story Framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden, which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Phillips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
☞ AT THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

He would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own, and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will meto out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9. 1838.

Look at This.

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer, with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the state that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Jan. 24. 36—

PARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 36—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1839.

William N. Pratt, and others,
vs.
Reuben Carden, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife, be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and set down for hearing *ex parte.*

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

Price adv. $4 50. 64—6w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Thursday the 28th ultimo, a bound boy by the name of MARTIN JACKSON, aged about eighteen years. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

SOLOMON FULLER.

April 5. 64

Equity Sale.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at March Term, 1839, I shall sell before the court house, in the town of Hillsborough, on Monday the 27th day of May next, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, a TRACT OF LAND belonging to the heirs at law of the late William McCauley, lying on the waters of New Hope, adjoining the lands of Charles Trice and others, supposed to contain about 500 acres.

Also the HOUSE AND LOT in Chapel Hill, known as the Thomson House.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 30. 63—4w

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5. 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.